

History Mystery Seabag: Middle School Activity

Corresponding Standards for United States History: 1865 to the Present 2015:

USII.8d The student will apply social science skills to understand the economic, social, and political transformation of the United States and the world between the end of World War II and the present by

d) describing the changing patterns of society, including expanded educational and economic opportunities for military veterans, women, and minorities;

USII.9a The student will apply social science skills to understand of the key domestic and international issues during the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries by

a) examining the impact of the Civil Rights Movement, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the changing role of women on all Americans;

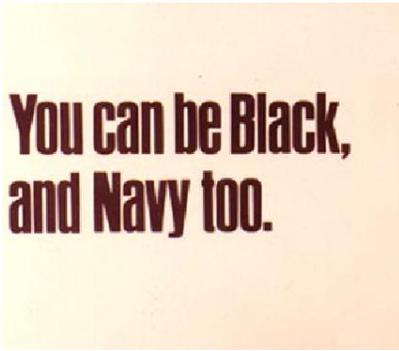
b) describing the development of new technologies in communication, entertainment, and business and their impact on American life;

The teacher will (TTW) either check out the Seabag from the Hampton Roads Naval Museum, or print and gather the suggested materials to create your own History Mystery Seabag.

TTW have the students approach the Seabag one at a time and pull out 1 item. Students who did not get an item should be handed a flash card with photo and description. There are 16 items and 16 corresponding cards so as many as 32 students can participate.

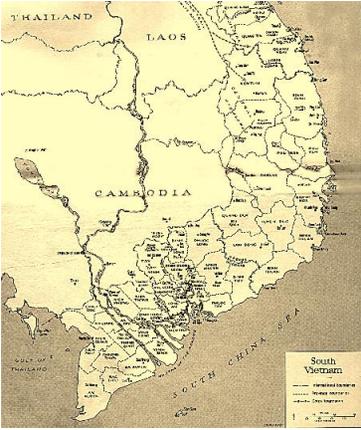
After all of the items are retrieved, TTW have popcorn around the room and have the students identify the item they are holding. After the item is identified, ask for the student with corresponding card to read the description. Teacher may choose to have the students return the items to the Seabag or hold onto them as the lesson progresses.

Artifact	Significance/Explanation	Corresponding Image	Essential Knowledge SOL Connection
8 Tracks	<p>New technology in the 1960s and 70s made it easier to record music and helped the entertainment industry boom. Before CDs and iPods, sailors would have used 8-tracks to listen to music. Bands such as Blood Sweat & Tears and Chicago were popular during this time period. During the height of the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War, musicians often used their voice to protest as well as record the experiences of sailors, soldiers, and changing feelings across American society.</p>		<p>USII.9b -Industries benefiting from new technologies, entertainment and news media industries</p>
<p><i>The Black Panther: Intercommunal News Service:</i></p>	<p>The Black Panther Party was a politically active group that formed in 1966. Associated with the Black Power movement, the Black Panther Party advocated any means necessary to accomplish their goal of black equality. The group published a weekly periodical that highlighted events significant to the African American community. This issue, dated November 16, 1972, takes aim at the U.S. Navy. The article was published just weeks after the USS <i>Kitty Hawk</i> riots and suggests that counter to the Navy recruitment slogan, “You Can’t Be Black and Navy, Too.”</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: African Americans’ aspirations for equal opportunities</p> <p>USII.9a -Civil Rights Movement organized protests, boycotts, etc.</p>

<p>Children's picture</p>	<p>During the 1960s and 1970s the role of women in America began to change. Women were expected to play a major role raising children while increasingly working outside of the home as well. In the Navy, women were frequently forced to choose between a career and a family. Laws slowly began to change but for most of the 1960s a mother was not allowed to serve in the Navy until her child was over 18 years old. This same rule did not apply to fathers, as evidenced through this homecoming photo from 1973.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Evolving role of women (expected to play a supporting role in the family while increasingly working outside the home)</p> <p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women, discriminatory hiring practices -Improved conditions, legislation changes</p>
<p>Hair Pick</p>	<p>Admiral Zumwalt wanted to make the Navy more modern by recognizing changing patterns in United States society. Zumwalt allowed African Americans to wear Afro hairstyles and keep their facial hair in an effort to demonstrate consideration for cultural differences. His relaxing of these rules was part of his attempt to entice African Americans to join the Navy. Additionally, Zumwalt ordered ships to carry African American-specific hair products, like hair picks. The poster seen here is a recruitment poster from the early 70s. This is another example of the Navy's attempt to overcome the stigma that the Navy was not friendly to African</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: African Americans' aspirations for equal opportunities</p>

	Americans.		
Helicopter	<p>In the mid-1970s the Navy began allowing women to attend flight school. Joellen Drag-Oslund was one of the first women to complete flight school. She quickly moved up to flying her own helicopter. Even though she had been approved to fly helicopters, outdated laws prevented her from landing on, or even hovering over, a Navy ship. Drag-Oslund joined an ongoing lawsuit in 1976 to fight for rights equal to her male counterparts.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Large number of women entering the labor force</p> <p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women -Improved conditions, legislation</p>
Judge's Gavel	<p>Just as the judicial system was used to improve life for African Americans and women during the Civil Rights Era, it was also used by women in the military. Workplace disadvantages for women in the Navy were extreme. Laws banning women from serving at sea meant it was much harder for women to advance their careers. In 1978, Yona Owens won the case <i>Owens v. Brown</i> in which she sued the Navy for the right to serve aboard ships.</p>		<p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women -Improved conditions, legislation</p>

<p>Naval Jack</p>	<p>This flag is called the Navy Jack. It is flown on all U.S. Navy ships at the bow (front) of the ship. The United States Navy experienced many of the same changing patterns as American society, including expanded educational and economic opportunities for women and minorities during the decades following World War II. By studying life in the Navy during the 1960s and 1970s, we can better understand the transformation of the United States during the Civil Rights Era.</p>	 <p>Photo # K-4563 WAVES visiting USS Missouri, 1944</p>	
<p>Nurse Hat</p>	<p>Many women who wanted to serve in the armed forces became nurses.</p> <p>Like being a secretary, clerk, or communications specialist, nursing was seen as an appropriate career for women in the Navy. Becoming a nurse was the only way a woman could serve at sea (aboard a ship) until laws changed in the 1970s. Even after new careers opened to women, many women continued to proudly serve the Navy as nurses.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Large number of women entering the labor force</p> <p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women -Improved conditions, legislation</p>
<p>Officer's Hat</p>	<p>In 1970 women made up just 3.5% of the officers in the Navy, and African Americans were even more poorly represented. In 1971, less than 1% of Naval Officers were black. By implementing new regulations and creating an affirmative action plan during the 1970s, additional officer positions began to open up to women and minorities.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: African Americans' aspirations for equal opportunities</p>

	<p>Did you know? Women were issued different hats (called “covers” in the Navy) from men to accommodate “proper” hairstyles of the time.</p>		
<p>Pamphlet, “The Civil Rights How to Use the Rights…”</p>	<p>During the 1960s, legislation dedicated to increasing opportunities and protecting civil rights passed Congress. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a landmark piece of legislation that supported the goals of the broader Civil Rights Movement. This pamphlet was published to provide an overview about the new Civil Rights Act and how citizens could use their rights as outlined in the legislation.</p>		<p>USII.8d -Civil Rights legislation led to increased opportunities</p> <p>USII.9.a -Civil Rights Movement, Civil Rights Act of 1964</p>
<p>Safe Conduct Pass</p>	<p>Leaflets or flyers like this one were provided to sailors who went ashore in Vietnam. Sailors often kept items like this as mementos or mailed them home to family members. This Safe Conduct Pass serves a similar purpose to a hall pass in school. If stopped by a security detail, this pass provided proof of your allegiance. This flyer is a reproduction of one in the Hampton Roads Naval Museum collection.</p>		<p>USII.8c examining the role of the United States in defending freedom during the Cold War, including the wars in Korea and Vietnam,</p>

<p>Shoe Shine Kit</p>	<p>Just as women were subjected to occupations based on gender, African Americans were often forced to work as stewards, cooks, and in supporting roles because of racial discrimination. Black sailors saw the Navy discriminating in job placement, and this led to frustration and increased tension. (See photo for evidence of racially influenced job placement). In the 1970s, the Navy began to implement changes and practice affirmative action. Equal opportunities at work and at home would be pushed under Admiral Zumwalt's Z-grams.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: African Americans' aspirations for equal opportunities</p>
<p>Time Magazine: Women of the Year</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Women of the Year:</p> <p>In January 1976, TIME magazine reflected on the changes in American society regarding the roles of women. According to the article, "The belief that women are entitled to truly equal social and professional rights has spread far and deep into the country.... 1975 was not so much the Year of the Woman as the Year of Women—an immense variety of women [were] altering their lives, entering new fields, functioning with a new sense of identity, integrity, and confidence." The article featured Kathleen Byerly, a Navy lieutenant commander, shown in this image.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Large number of women entering the labor force</p> <p>USII.9b -Industries benefiting from new technologies, entertainment and news media industries</p>

<p>Typewriter</p>	<p>Besides nursing women were typically assigned to the role of secretary, clerk, or communications specialists. These jobs were the only positions considered safe enough, and proper, for women to hold. However, during the 1960s and 1970s more women began to enter the work force. These women wanted to have a variety of jobs and dreamed of becoming pilots, shipboard sailors, and even Navy divers.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Large number of women entering the labor force</p> <p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women -Improved conditions, legislation</p>
<p>Uniform piece</p>	<p>Women's uniforms were not always designed to make it easy for women to assume previously male-centric jobs. Imagine trying to dock a ship or climb up ladders wearing a skirt. Furthermore, it was not until the late 1970s that the Navy created a maternity uniform option for women. In this photo from 1973 the color guard is standing on a dock to welcome a returning ship wearing mini-skirts. Uniform policies like this made it difficult for women to command the same respect that men in Navy uniforms demanded.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Large number of women entering the labor force</p>

Wedding photo	<p>Military spouses are entitled to benefits including medical and housing relief. However, during the 1960s the same benefits that were available to wives of sailors were not equally available to female service members' husbands. Sharron Frontiero had applied for a housing allowance for her husband and was denied the claim.</p> <p>She took the case to court to challenge the constitutionality of the rule. Ruth Bader Ginsburg, current Supreme Court Justice, represented the Frontiero family for equal dependent rights for male spouses. The case was decided in favor of the Frontiero family in May 1973. This photograph shows Ginsburg in 1972, about the time she helped create the Women's Rights Project (or WRP) under the American Civil Liberties Union. The WRP worked to advance the rights of women in the United States.</p>		<p>USII.8d Factors leading to changing patterns in United States society: Evolving role of women (expected to play a supporting role in the family while increasingly working outside the home)</p> <p>USII.9a -Workplace disadvantages for women</p>
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